Trends in Linguistics
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Werner Winter

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The languages (Indo-European and non-Indo-European) and their written sources

1. Indo-European languages

1.1. Anatolian

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Luwian is attested in cuneiform texts, chiefly rituals, of the time of the Hittite Kingdom as well as in later hieroglyphic inscriptions of southern Asia Minor and northern Syria, written in their own hieroglyphic script (Laroche 1960:I; Meriggi 1966-1975).

Palaic is known from fragments, chiefly of mythological and ritual texts, found among the Hittite cuneiform inscriptions (Kammenhuber 1969a).

The later Anatolian languages of Asia Minor are descendants of Hittite and Luwian: these are Lydian and Lycian, attested in alphabetic documents of classical times (Houwink ten Cate 1961, Gusmani 1964, Heubeck 1969, Neumann 1969, Laroche 1974; cf. also Zgusta 1964a).

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Transliteration of languages with non-Latin writing systems

In this work, examples from languages with their own traditional scripts are usually cited not in phonetic transcription (unless explicitly indicated) but in Latin transliteration with some additional diacritics and special symbols. The transliteration systems used are generally standard ones for the languages concerned. When necessary, the phonetic content of transliteration symbols for ancient languages is described below in terms of the phonetic and phonological status of the phonemes they represent. Aspiration of voiceless stops, where not indicated in standard transliteration, is described in this section.

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The transliteration system for Hittite and the other Anatolian languages (Luwian, Palaic) is a one-to-one system rendering each syllabic sign of the cuneiform (or, for Luwian, hieroglyphic) script with the standard combination of Latin letters used in Assyriology (for Hittite see Friedrich 1960), each sign set off by hyphens. In addition, standard unhyphenated transliteration is also used: thus *akkanteš* or *kuenzi* in addition to *ak-ka-an-te-eš* or *ku-en-zi*. This unhyphenated transliteration makes no claim to phonetic or phonological accuracy but is used for economy and convenience.[3] Thus, for example, the cuneiform symbols for *š* and *z* in Hittite render [s] and [ts], but will be transliterated here as *š* and *z*. Actual phonetic properties of Hittite sounds will occasionally be explicitly indicated by phonetic or phonemic transcription in square or slant brackets.

Mycenean and classical Greek

Transcriptions of Mycenean Greek inscriptions, either syllabic or unhyphenated, follow standard practice for rendering Linear B (see Morpurgo 1963, Ventris and Chadwick 1973). Classical Greek is transliterated in standard fashion, except that citations of long verse passages have been left in the original alphabet.

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3. It has recently been established that plene writing (or doubling of vowels) represents word stress in Hittite, so that forms such as *e-eš-zi, a-ša-a-an-zi, pa-ta-a-na*, etc. are to be interpreted phonetically as having not length but stress, i.e. *éstsi, asántsi, patán* (see Hart 1980, Carruba 1981). In unhyphenated writing the accent is not indicated (unless otherwise noted), nor is the vowel doubling indicated with a macron (as in *ĕszi, asănzi, patăna*).

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